

The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO. JOHN P. SANBORN, Editors. A. H. SANBORN, Editor.

Mercury Building, 27 THAMES STREET. NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1836, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with the exception of the Boston Herald, the oldest paper in the United States. It has a large circulation, and is read by many of the best people in the city. It is published every day, except on Sundays and holidays. It is a valuable source of information to the community.

Local Matters.

MR. JOUVET RETIRES

Veteran Foreman of the Mercury Terminates a Connection of 66 Years

Mr. Helmes Jouvett, the veteran foreman of the Newport Mercury, who has been in the employ of the paper for fifty-four years without a break and whose connection with the paper dates back for sixty-six years, will terminate his long service today and retire to enjoy a well earned rest, making his home with his daughter in Providence. He carries with him the best wishes of every person connected with the Mercury Office, past and present, who hope that his remaining years may be pleasant ones.

Mr. Jouvett's record is one with few if any equals. He is probably the oldest active printer in the State in point of service and is probably the oldest in the country in point of connection with one establishment. He started to learn his trade on the Mercury in 1851, when it was owned by Mason & Pratt, and located where Downing's store now stands, almost directly across the street from the present office. After a couple of years there, he went to work in the printing establishment of the late ex-Mayor Atkinson, later removing to New Bedford where he worked at his trade for a few years. He later returned to Newport and for a time was employed as a stone-cutter, but put in much of his spare time as an extra hand in the Mercury office. In 1863, he became a regular employee of the Mercury, having served since that time without a break, and for a great many years having been foreman of the newspaper. In his younger days Mr. Jouvett was one of the fastest hand compositors in this section, and in spite of advancing years has been able to hold his own with younger men.

Mr. Jouvett was born in Newport on April 4, 1836, and will reach his eighty-first birthday next Friday. His family in Newport dates back to the visit of the French Allies during the Revolution. His grandfather, William Jouvett, being an armorer in the army of Count Rochambeau. On March 13, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Ruth A. Pargall of this city, the fifty-eighth anniversary of their wedding occurring this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Jouvett will remove to Providence next week to reside with their son-in-law and daughter.

The New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in annual session in Providence, that city having been selected as the place of meeting for the first time in thirty-nine years. The attendance has been large and the meetings have been of a pleasing character. The assignments of ministers for next year have not yet been announced.

Mr. Patrick F. Connehy, who died at his home on Spring street on Sunday, was one of the old-time gardeners of Newport. He was for nearly thirty-five years foreman for the late Thomas Galvin, and for a long time was in charge of the grounds of the Newport Casino. He is survived by a widow, one son, and three daughters.

Captain and Mrs. David I. Scott will celebrate their golden wedding day, the observance being held at the home of their daughter, Mrs. William H. Sisson on Mill street.

American liner Manchuria, second armed American vessel to leave for submarine zone, has arrived safely in England with mails and 15,000 tons of cargo.

The tax assessors are holding daily sessions preparatory to assessing the city and state tax for 1917.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

An Enthusiastic, Patriotic Meeting--

Message Sent the President--

Tendering Aid and Support--The President's Reply--Eloquent Addresses.

A meeting of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the Revolution was held at the rooms of the Miantonomi Club on Monday evening, when some routine business was transacted, including the election of three applicants for membership. Following the business meeting, Captain Edward L. Beach, the new inspector in charge at the Naval Torpedo Station, gave an interesting talk on his experiences in the navy which was both interesting and amusing. He told of his experiences at Manila Bay under Admiral Dewey, and of the work of the Navy in quelling riotous outbreaks in the West India Islands. He then described the voyage of the cruiser Tennessee with the McAdoo party on board, and closed with an account of the sinking of that vessel, which had been renamed the Memphis.

Captain Benton C. Decker, of the Naval War College, who preceded Captain Beach on the Tennessee, told briefly of the relief work accomplished by that vessel at the beginning of the European war, and of the silver plate which was presented to him by some of the refugees. Other speakers included Mayor Clark Burdick, Superintendent Herbert Warren Lull, and President Hugh B. Baker of the Miantonomi Club. Refreshments were served by the club steward and a general social time followed.

On motion of Rev. William Safford Jones, chaplain of the Society, it was voted to send the following telegram to President Wilson: "We the members of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the Revolution, earnestly desiring to be loyal in our day and generation as our fathers were in theirs, tender to you in this grave crisis our hearty support in whatever measures you take for the defense of the country."

The following reply was received from the President: "The President thanks you cordially for the good will which prompted your kind message, which has helped to reassure him and keep him in heart."

Hospital Improvements Begun.

The work of extending the administration building at the Newport Hospital has been begun and will be completed as soon as possible. Before the new ward is constructed at the southwest end of the present buildings, it will be necessary to make some disposal of the superintendent's cottage. The lines for the new ward have been found to run through the kitchen of the cottage. It is possible that the present cottage may be removed to another part of the grounds, or the corporation may build a new residence for the superintendent of brick in keeping with the architectural design of the other buildings on the grounds. It is probable that the superintendent's residence will be placed about where the old Lydia Mitchell house stood on the Friendship street side, necessitating a rearrangement of the driveway.

The frost is now pretty well out on the ground and as soon as the surface dries up a little more the farmers will begin their spring ploughing in earnest. Fertilizer has been coming in in good quantities for the past few weeks, but the price is high. Owing to the high prices now prevailing for all sorts of foodstuffs it is probable that the Rhode Island farmers will do their utmost to have a large crop this summer. The services of the Newport County farm agent will be of value to them.

After having suspended activity on the new Federal building since the middle of January, work will be resumed with a full force on Monday next. Since severe weather interfered with the work a large quantity of material largely bricks, have been deposited on the grounds and there should be no delay owing to lack of supplies. By another winter, the exterior of the building should be well along. It is announced that the big pile of brick on the Southeast corner of the lot contains about 300,000 bricks.

An Easter sale of cake, candy and fancy articles was held at the residence of Mrs. Sanborn on Broadway on Monday afternoon for the benefit of Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, Order of the Eastern Star. There was a good patronage and more than fifty dollars was raised for the organization. A number of articles were sold on chance which added considerable interest to the sale.

Mr. Henry St. Clair has purchased the grocery business of the late George E. Bailey on outer Broadway and will remove from his store at Bridge and Washington streets to the Bailey location.

Preparedness in Newport

In the recent campaign for membership in Newport Chapter of the American Red Cross more than 3000 members were added to the roster. This was a particularly gratifying showing as the mark originally set was only 1000. It is believed that Newport will stand high among the cities of the country for per capita membership in this important organization.

The Newport Constabulary are drilling regularly at the armory of the Newport Artillery, the increased number making it necessary to divide the organization into two sections for drill one section meeting on Wednesday nights and the other on Friday nights. Colonel Bliss has announced the appointment of his officers and squad leaders as follows: Lieutenants--Frank P. King and Harry G. Wilks.

Sergeants--Max Levy, John T. Allan, Francis N. Fullerton, Marshall W. Hall, Thomas F. Keeher, Charles E. Lawton, William MacLeod and Ralph F. Rhodes. Squad leaders--Duncan A. Hazard, Samuel S. Thompson, Hamilton Fish Webster, Joseph G. Parmenter, Abner L. Slocum, Edward A. Sherman, Walker B. Smith, James Jessings, Joseph Gibson, Harford W. L. Powell, N. Thomas Hodson, Goodwin Hobbs, Harold A. Peckham, Alexander Frazer, George F. Cozzens, John Mahan, F. A. Watson, Lloyd Rooney, William Gray, Frank G. Wilbur, Oliver Huntington.

The Newport County Military Association, which was one of the pioneers in volunteer activity is holding weekly drills with a good membership and is ready to give a good account of itself.

Experiences in England

Dr. Arthur W. Stevenson gave a very interesting account of his recent experiences in England before the members of the Miantonomi Club last Saturday evening, under the auspices of the entertainment committee of the club. Dr. Stevenson volunteered for services and was assigned to a hospital dealing with eye injuries. He told in a very interesting manner of his trip to England, the changed conditions there, and of his experiences in the Hospital. At the conclusion of his remarks he responded to questions, and was given an unanimous vote of thanks. Light refreshments were served. The entertainment committee, consisting of Dr. Stevenson, and Messrs. Victor Baxter and Alvah H. Sanborn is now contemplating plans for a ladies night to be held in the near future.

Drowned in Harbor

Jacob Clausen, a fireman on the tug William E. Goodrich, was found drowned under Commercial wharf on Sunday morning, the discovery being made by Special Officer James Sullivan. One hand clutched firmly about a sewer pipe under the wharf, while the head was submerged beneath the surface of the water. It is presumed that the man fell overboard and being unable to raise himself above the water clung to the pipe until the rising tide covered his head. Much effort was required to break his grip on the pipe after the body was discovered. Identification was not made until the tug returned from New Bedford on Monday.

Lefroy Denby, for several months janitor of the Red Men's Club, was found dead in bed in his room over Harrington's Bakery on upper Thames street Monday morning. He had been in the club on Sunday, doing his usual cleaning, but was apparently ill and was sent to his home in an automobile. When he failed to appear on Monday, an investigation was made and he was found dead in his bed. A relative was notified and came to Newport to take charge of the body.

The next address in the course of the Great Preachers of Newport will be on Rev. William Ellery Channing, D. D., perhaps the most noted of all the list of distinguished early divines, and will be given at the Historical Society rooms on Tuesday evening next by Rev. William Safford Jones of the Channing Memorial church. The public is cordially invited to attend these addresses.

The annual dinner of the Dartmouth College Alumni residing in Rhode Island will take place at the Narragansett Hotel in Providence next Tuesday evening. The new president of the college, Dr. Hopkins, will be present. There are quite a number of the alumni residing in Newport.

Tomorrow will be Palm Sunday, only one week before Easter. Incidentally, it is also the first day of April, and "All-fools Day." The Easter trade has not been particularly brisk in this city as yet, due to some extent to the prolonged winter weather.

Senator Guy Norman has been under medical treatment for stomach trouble for some time, and has lost considerable flesh. He has been able to continue at his legislative duties and is now improving.

Sidney B. Gladding

Mr. Sidney B. Gladding of this city died very suddenly on Wednesday in New Bedford where he had gone to attend the funeral of Mrs. Gladding's mother. Soon after his arrival there he was taken ill and died in a short time. Although he had not been in the best of health for some time, his sudden death was entirely unexpected and came as a great shock to his family and to his many friends in Newport. During the winter he had been in the South for the benefit of his health and was apparently much improved upon his return to Newport on Monday. Mrs. Gladding's mother, Mrs. Francis Ward, died in New Bedford, a few days ago, and Mr. and Mrs. Gladding started at once for New Bedford, the funeral being arranged for Thursday. His death occurred on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Gladding was born in Newport on August 14, 1855, the elder son of the late Thomas and Elizabeth Gladding. He attended the public schools of Newport, but left at an early age to work in his father's market, then the largest in Newport. He was later taken into partnership and on the death of his father in 1886 he continued to manage the business for several years. He later opened a market of his own at Spring and Town streets where he continued in business for several years. For about twenty years he had been an employee of the city highway department, having charge of the street sprinkling.

Mr. Gladding had long been active in the Masonic fraternity, being made a Master Mason in St. John's Lodge, No. 1, in 1887, and being a member of Newport Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, DeMolais Council, No. 5, Royal and Secret Masters, Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, Palestine Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, O. E. S. In all these bodies he took an active interest and had held important offices in several of them.

He was also a member of Rhode Island Lodge and Aquidneck Encampment, I. O. O. F., of Weenit Shasit Tribe of Red Men, and of Newport Lodge of Elks. He was formerly a member of the Newport Artillery Company.

Mr. Gladding is survived by a widow, who was his second wife, two sisters, Miss Ida Gladding and Mrs. Warren G. Evans of New York, and a brother, Mr. Sanford Gladding of Albany.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Thurston avenue on Sunday afternoon, and will be attended by the organizations of which he was a member. The Masonic ritual at the grave will be conducted by the officers of St. John's Lodge, and Washington Commandery will parade as escort to the Lodge. Rhode Island Lodge of Odd Fellows and Newport Lodge of Elks will also be in line.

Miss Alice J. Jones

Miss Alice J. Jones, for many years a teacher in the public schools of Newport, during a portion of her service serving as principal of the Coddington school, died at her home in Franklin, Mass., on Monday after a long illness during which she had suffered greatly. She was patient and happy throughout her great suffering and retained her mental faculties until the last.

Miss Jones was a sister of the late Mrs. Charles E. Hammett, with whom she made her home while in Newport. After a service of about a quarter of a century in the Newport public schools she resigned in 1896 on account of failing health and soon removed to Franklin, Mass., to reside with another sister.

She had long suffered from heart trouble and had been partially paralyzed for some time. She had been under treatment in a hospital for a time previous to her death, but when it was seen that there was no hope for her recovery she was removed to her home.

Funeral services were held in Franklin on Wednesday and the remains were taken to her old home in Dover, Mass., for interment. Funeral services were held in Franklin.

An unusual tribute of respect was tendered to Admiral Luce on Sunday, the ninetieth anniversary of his birth, by the navy in Newport. A battalion of naval apprentices marched over from the Station Sunday noon and was drawn up in front of the Admiral's residence at present arms. The battalion was then marched past, the boys singing "March Lee," a favorite song of Admiral Luce. He was greatly affected by the tribute. Many friends called during the day to extend their congratulations and best wishes.

Another of the relief boxes placed in many stores for small contributions has disappeared and the police are still at sea. Last fall there was apparently a systematic effort to steal these boxes and many of them were lost with their contents, but for a number of weeks no reports of losses had been made.

Arrested in Middletown Burglary.

Through the efforts of the Newport police and others, an arrest has been made in the Middletown burglary case, which it is hoped will put an end to the reign of terror that has prevailed in that town for many months. Many houses have been broken into, the breaks being committed in the boldest manner, and although no large hauls have been made in any case, the frequency of the robberies have kept the residents on the anxious seat. Professional detectives were called into the case, as well as members of the Newport police, the town police force and the sheriff's department.

For some time the authorities have been suspicious of the actions of a young man, George A. Silvia 19 years old, and on Wednesday afternoon he was traced to a pool room in Fall River where he was placed under arrest by Assistant Inspector Palmer of the Newport police and members of the Fall River police department. It is alleged that articles stolen from the residences of Charles E. Ash and Otto Ehrhart were found on his person, and other stolen articles were recovered.

Silvia was brought to Newport and was arraigned before Judge Baker on several warrants Thursday morning. He pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary at the residence of Charles E. Ash and Otto Ehrhart and was held without bail for the grand jury. To a similar charge at the residence of William C. Hubbell, he pleaded not guilty and the case was continued to April 6 for hearing.

Dr. Murphy on Rome

Dr. E. V. Murphy delivered an interesting illustrated address on Rome before the University Men's Association on Thursday evening. The attendance was not large because of other engagements on that evening, but all present followed the address with the closest attention and were well repaid for the effort to attend. The illustrations dealt with modern Rome and Dr. Murphy told in an easy and interesting manner of the modern city and his experiences there.

In the absence of President Roderick Terry, Hon. F. F. Garrettsen, vice president, presided. Refreshments were served at the close of the address.

The highway department is planning to begin the spring work on the roads just as soon as the condition of the ground will permit. A large number of streets will be improved or entirely remade this year and Street Commissioner Sullivan has served formal notice on the abutters that all connections with mains in these streets must be made within thirty days, as no permits will be given for opening these streets after that time.

Mrs. C. Edward Farnum of the entertainment committee of Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, Order of the Eastern Star, has arranged a delightful programme for next Tuesday evening, which will be Guest Night. Several musical numbers will be given, with orchestral accompaniment, and there will be a little farce entitled "Rubber Boots".

Mr. Andrew Edward and Mr. Charles H. Gesterling, who have been in the employ of the firm of J. W. Horton & Co. for many years, have resigned and have gone into business for themselves under the firm name of Edward & Company. They will do a general upholstery business with headquarters at 40 Marlboro street.

Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, who died in New York on Tuesday in her seventy-seventh year, was a sister of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry of this city. She was the mother of Mr. H. Horace Gallatin, who owns a handsome estate on Narragansett avenue in this city.

The first practice march of the naval apprentices from the Training Station had been planned for Wednesday afternoon, but as the roads were in bad condition it was called off.

Large numbers of recruits are being received daily at the Training Station, more than 100 coming from New York on Wednesday and establishing a new record at the Station.

Mayor Clark Burdick has made an appeal to the people of Newport to establish gardens in their back yard lots this spring as a means of reducing the high cost of living.

The ponds, reservoirs and pumping stations, which supply Newport with water are now under careful guard of special deputies supplied by Governor Beckman.

Mr. David Beattie, who died in Fall River on Tuesday, was a native Newporter, having been born here in 1854. He was a well known contractor.

Mrs. T. S. S. and her son, Mr. Kenneth Anthony Snares, have returned to their Newport residence after a stay in New York.

PORTSMOUTH.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union has chosen as delegates to the semi-annual thank offering convention in Providence on Friday, Mrs. Emma Sherman, and Mrs. A. Edward Kelsey, and as alternates Mrs. Richard R. Macomber and Mrs. Warren R. Sherman. The young people branch elected Miss Elsie J. Brown with Miss Grace Holman as alternate.

Mrs. Cornelia Sisson and Mrs. Borden L. Sisson have gone to visit Mrs. Sisson's daughter Mrs. William Caswell, of Hudson, N. Y. During Mrs. B. L. Sisson's absence two of her children are with their aunt Mrs. Abner A. Anthony, and the other with her grandmother Mrs. J. Overton C. Peckham.

The Ladies Benevolent Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church held a supper and sale recently which was well attended. One of the tables was in charge of Mrs. Annie Tucker, and the other table in charge of Misses Stella Hedley and Marjorie Borden. The fancywork and aprons were sold by Mrs. Ralph Freeborn; the cake table was in charge of Mrs. Robert Doane and Mrs. A. Freeman Grinnell. Mrs. Leander Coggeshall poured tea and coffee, Mr. William F. Brayton served ice cream and Mr. Charles Borden sold supper tickets.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Macomber, who have been spending the winter with relatives in Providence, have returned to their home in this town.

Mrs. Hannah Sisson of Bristol Ferry is guest for an indefinite period of Mr. and Mrs. Clifton L. Tallman of Newport.

Master A. Allston Clarke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Clarke, is ill with whooping cough. There are several other cases and measles are also quite prevalent in the town.

Mrs. Clara Lunan has broken up her home in Fall River and is for the present with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leander W. Coggeshall. Mr. Lunan is employed at Brown & Sharpe's, Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Hedley have moved to the Elbridge Stoddard house on Bristol Ferry road.

News has been received from Atlantic City that Miss Isabelle Truax, who was operated on for appendicitis a short time ago at the Newport Hospital, has undergone another operation and has had a tumor removed. She is reported to be doing well.

Mr. W. L. Stone of Fall River is building a bungalow at Bristol Ferry.

Farmers have been carting fertilizer this week from a vessel which landed at the wharf of the Hay State Company on Power street.

Mrs. John R. Manchester is spending two weeks with Mrs. Annie White and Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Virgil Morse of Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carr, Jr., have moved into the cottage on Glen street which they recently purchased.

Mr. Edward Faulkner is spending a vacation with his family here.

Rev. Frank E. Jones, pastor of the Friends' Church of Somerset, preached at the Friends' Church here in exchange with Rev. A. Edward Kelsey. Sunday evening Rev. Everett P. Smith, rector of St. Mary's Church, gave a talk on Red Cross work at the Friends' church.

Mr. Reginald C. Vanderbilt has announced his intention of establishing a constabulary at Sandy Point Farm. Mr. Vanderbilt will equip his employees at the farm, and others from this town and Middletown are connecting themselves with the organization. Col. Arthur A. Sherman, formerly commanding officer of the Newport Artillery will conduct the drills which will be held in the show ring.

Mrs. Robert M. Wyatt entertained the Helping Hand Society this week. The meeting opened with a devotional session, followed by a business session. Supper was served and the evening was spent socially with music and games.

Mrs. Peter Malone and Miss Edna Malone who have been guests of Dr. and Mrs. Harry Manchester of Saylesville have returned home.

Mrs. Levi Almy has concluded her visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fremont Grinnell, and has gone to visit her sister, Mrs. John N. Geisler of Tolland, Conn.

Mrs. Clifton Tallman of Newport, who has been seriously ill has recovered sufficiently to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Hicks of Bristol Ferry.

There was a large attendance at the dance given at Oakland Hall on Tuesday evening. During the evening several automobiles were mired in the yard and were extricated with difficulty, some being left until Wednesday morning.

An extract from a Russian papersays: Mr. and Mrs. M. McAllister Smith returned to Petrograd November 23d (December 6th), having spent three months in America. While in New York Mrs. Smith gave a "Benefit Night," through which nine hundred dollars were realized for Russia's refugees. Mrs. Smith has brought with her six hundred pairs of shoes for these needy people and has arranged through a certain well known friend to have a large shipment of shoes sent to Russia each month. Surely a most timely and practical mode of helping the suffering refugees in the cold and damp days of the trying Petrograd winter. We can imagine hundreds of grateful recipients saying "Spasibo! (Thank you) the original of which means: "God save you!" or "God reward you!"

Mr. and Mrs. Smith spent a large part of their time here with the former's sister, Mrs. A. L. Wilbur and Mr. Wilbur at Mr. Smith's place, "La Mon Farm." They have been in Petrograd Russia, for five years where Mr. Smith represents the New York Shipbuilding Co. He is the son of the late Alfred Smith of Newport, who was known as "The Real Estate King."

The Magnificent Adventure

A Romance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

By Emerson Hough,

Author of "The Mississippi Valley," "The Forty-four," "The Forty-five," etc.

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CHAPTER VI.

An Announcement.

WHATEVER the wines served at the executive mansion may have been at later dates, those owned and used by President Jefferson were the best the world produced. Chosen from the best vineyards of France, selected as would have been done only by one of the finest taste. Rumor had it that none other than Senator Yrjö, minister from Spain, recipient of many tasks of the best vintages of his country. That he might entertain with perfect dignity, had seen fit to do a bit of improvising on his own account, to the end that Mr. Jefferson became the owner of certain of these rare wines.

On May 20th the Spanish minister, now seated at the head of the table, was seated with the wines which came his way. Not, for that matter, did the minister from Great Britain, nor the spouses of these two. Mr. Burr, seated with their party, himself somewhat inebriated, none the less could not refrain from an interjectory glance as he saw Merry ball a certain bottle or two at his own plate.

"Upon my word," said the sturdy Burr, turning to him, "such wine I never have tasted. I did not expect it here served by a host in beeches and oaks. But never mind, it is wonderful."

"There may be many things here you have not expected, your excellency," said Mr. Burr.

The vice president favored the little party at his left with one of his brilliant smiles. He had that strange faculty, admitted even by his enemies, of making another speak freely what he wished to hear, himself reflecting the while.

The face of the English dignitary clouded again.

"I wish I could approve all else as I do the wine and the food, but I cannot understand. Here we sit, after being crowded like herrings in a box—myself, my lady here and these others. Is this the planing his majesty's minister should have at the president's table? Is this what we should demand here?"

"The indignity is to all of us alike," smiled Burr. "Mr. Jefferson believes in a great human democracy. I myself regret to state that I cannot quite go with him to the lengths he fancies."

"I shall report the entire matter to his majesty's government," said Mr. Merry, again helping himself to wine.



"I shall report the matter to his majesty's government."

"To be received here by a man in his stable clothes—so to meet us when we come formally to pay our call to this government—that is an insult. I fancy it to be a direct and intentional one."

"Insult is small word for it," broke in the late Spanish minister, still farther down the table. "I certainly shall report to my own government what has happened here. Of that be very sure."

"Give me leave, sir," continued Merry. "This republic, what is it? What has it done?"

"As much as much," affirmed Yrjö. "A small war with your own country, Great Britain, sir—in which only your generosity held you back—that is all this country can claim. In the south my own people own the mouth of the great river—we own Florida—we own the province of Texas—all the southern and western lands. True, Louis XV.—to save it from Great Britain perhaps, sir—he bowed to the British minister—originally ceded Louisiana to our crown. True, also, my sovereign has ceded it again to France. But Spain still rules the south, just as Britain rules the middle country out beyond. And what is left? I snap my fingers at this republic!"

we administer it. And never shall it go from under our flag unless it be through the act of stronger foreign powers. Spain will fight!"

"Will Spain fight?" demanded a deep and melodious voice. It was that of Aaron Burr who spoke now, half in query, half in challenge. "Would Spain fight—and would Great Britain? If need were and the time came?"

He spoke to men, but it was with wine shimmering under so-lit tables, the glowing a hint of personal vanity.

"Our past is proof enough," said Merry proudly.

Yrjö needed no more than a start.

"Dignity and competence?" Burr went on looking at them and raising an eye brow in query.

They looked at him, both of them. Burr looked around. His daughter and Mr. Meriwether Lewis were oblivious. He saw the young man's eyes, somber, deep, fixed on him; saw her gazing in return, silent, troubled, fascinated.

One presumed that it was at this moment, at the instant when Aaron Burr, seeing the power his daughter held over young Meriwether Lewis and the interest he held for her, turned to these foreign officials at his left—at that moment, let us say, the Burr conspiracy began.

"While that unknown country, the west, and how long would this republic endure?" said Aaron Burr.

The noise of the banquet now rose about them. Voices blended with laughter. The wine was passing. Awkwardness and restraint had given way to good cheer. In a manner they were safe to talk.

"What?" demanded Aaron Burr once more. "Could a few frames transfer all that marvelous country from Spain to France? That were absurd. By what possible title could that region under ever come to this republic? It is still more absurd to think that, Mr. Burr, does not leap across great rivers and valleys. It follows them. You have said rightly, Senator Yrjö. To my mind Great Britain has laid fair grasp upon the upper west, and Spain holds the lower west, with which our statesmen have interested themselves of late. By all the rights of conquest, discovery and use, gentlemen, Great Britain's traders have gained for her flag on the territory which they have reached on their western trading routes. I go with you that far."

Merry turned upon Burr suddenly a deep and estimating eye.

"I beg to see," said he, "that you are open to conviction, Mr. Burr."

"Not open to conviction," said Aaron Burr, "but already convinced."

"What do you mean, Colonel Burr?" The Englishman bent toward him, frowning in intensity.

"I mean that perhaps I have something to say to you two gentlemen of the foreign courts which will be of the best and importance to you."

"Where, then, could we meet after this is over?"

The minister from Great Britain surely was not beyond close and ready estimate of events.

"At my residence after this dinner," rejoined Aaron Burr instantly. His eye did not waver as it looked into the other's, but blazed with all the fire of his own soul. "Across the Alleghenies, along the great river, there is a hand waiting, ready for strong men. Are we such men, gentlemen? And can we talk freely as such among ourselves?"

Their conversation, carried on in ordinary tones, had not been marked by any. Their brows, drawn sharp in sudden resolution, their glance each to the other, made their ratification of this extraordinary speech.

"They had no time for anything further at the moment. A sound came to their ears, and they turned toward the head of the long table, where the tall figure of the president of the United States was rising in his place. The dinner had drawn toward its close.

Mr. Jefferson now stood, gravely regarding those before him, his keen eye losing no detail of the strange scene. He knew the place of every man and woman at that board. Perhaps this was his own revenge for a reception he once had had at London. But at last he spoke.

"I have news for you all, my friends, today, news which applies not to one man nor to one woman of this or any country more than to another, but news which belongs to all the world."

He paused for a moment and held up in his right hand a tiny scrap of paper, thin, crumpled. None could guess what should come of it.

"May God in his own power punish me," said he solemnly, "if ever I fail or falter in what I believe to be my duty. I place no bounds to the future of this republic—based, as I firmly believe it to be, upon the enduring principle of the just and even rights of mankind."

"Our country to the west always has inspired me with the extreme curiosity and animated me with the loftiest hopes. Since the year 1783—that great river, the Missouri, emptying into the Mississippi, has been looked upon as the way to the Pacific ocean. One hundred years ago, at that time—that is to say, in 1783—I myself asked one of the ablest of our westerners, none other than General George Rogers Clark, to undertake a journey of exploration up that western river. It was not done. Three years later, when accessible to the court at Paris, I met Mr. Ledyard, an American then abroad. I desired him to cross Russia, Siberia and the Pacific ocean and then to journey eastward over the Stony mountains to find, if he could, the head of that Missouri river of which we know so little. But Ledyard failed, for reasons best known, perhaps, to the monarch of Russia."

"Later than that and long before I had the power which now is mine to order matters of the sort the Boston sailor, Captain Grey, in 1792, as you know, found the mouth of the Columbia river. The very next year after that I engaged the scientist Meriwether to explore in that direction, but he likewise failed."

"All my life I have seen what great opportunities would be ours if once we owned that vast country yonder. As a private citizen I planned that we should at least explore it. Always it was my dream to know more of it. It

being clear to me that the future of our republic lay not to the east, but to the west of the Alleghenies—indeed, to the west of the Mississippi itself—never have I relinquished the ambition that I have so long entertained. Never have I forgotten the dream which animated me even in my young years. I am here now to announce to you so that you may announce to all the world certain news which I have here regarding that western region, which never was ours, but which I always wished might be ours."

With the middle finger of his left hand the president flicked at the mysterious bit of crumpled paper still held aloft in his right. There was silence all down the long table.

"More than a year ago I once more chose a messenger into that country," went on Thomas Jefferson. "I chose a leader of exploration, of discovery. I chose him because I knew I could trust in his loyalty, in his judgment, in his courage. Well and thoroughly he has fitted himself for that leadership."

He turned his gaze contemplatively down the long table. The gaze of many of his guests followed him, still wandingly as he went on.

"My leader for this expedition into the west, which I planned more than a year ago, is here with you now, Captain Meriwether Lewis, will you stand up for a moment? I wish to present you to these, my friends."

With wonder, doubt and, indeed, a certain perturbation at the president's

unexpected summons, the young Virginian rose to his feet and stood gazing questioningly at his chief.

"I know your modesty as well as your courage, Captain Lewis," smiled Mr. Jefferson. "You may be seated, sir, since now we all know you."

The president bowed deeply to the young man, who had modestly resumed his place. Then, for just a moment, Mr. Jefferson stood silent, absorbed, rapt, carried away by his own vision.

"And now for my news," he said at length. "Here you have it."

He waved once more the little scrap of paper.

"I had this news from New York this morning. It was dispatched yesterday evening. Tomorrow it will reach to the world. The mails will bring it to you. But news like this could not wait for the mails. No horse could bring it fast enough. It was brought by a dove the day of peace. I trust let me explain briefly what my news concerns."

"As you know, that new country you derided at first to any one who might find it to England. If she could penetrate it first to Spain, if she were first to put her flag upon it, to Russia if first she conquered it from the far northwest. But none of these three ever completed acquisition by those means under which nations take title to the new territories of the world. Louisiana, as we term it, has been undivided, unknown, unowned, held a virgin territory so far as definite title was concerned."

"In the north such title as might be conveyed to Great Britain by France after the latter power was conquered at Quebec. The lower regions France supposing that she owned them—conveyed through her monarch the fifteenth Louis, to Spain. Again, in the policy of nations Spain sold them to France once more in a time of need. France owned the territory then or had the title, though Spain still was in possession. If by still unoccupied, still contested, until now."

"My friends, I give you news. On the 21 of May last Napoleon Bonaparte, first consul of France, sold to this republic, the United States of America, all of Louisiana, whatever it may be, from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Here are seven words which carry an empire with them—the empire of humanity—a land in which democracy, humanity, shall expand and grow forever. This is my news: General Bonaparte signed May 2—Fifteen millions—Rejoice!"

A deep sigh rose as if in unison all along the table. The event was too large for instant grasping. There was no applause at first. Some—many—did not understand; not so certain others.

The minister from Great Britain, the minister from Spain, Aaron Burr and a few other men acquainted with great affairs, prominent in public life, turned and looked at the president's tall figure at the head of the table and then at that of the silent young man whom Mr. Jefferson had publicly honored.

The face of Aaron Burr grew pale. The faces of the foreign ministers showed sudden consternation. Theodosia Alston turned, her own eyes fixed upon the grave face of the young man sitting at her side, who made no sign of the strong emotion possessing his own soul.

"I have given you my news," the voice of Mr. Jefferson went on, rising now, vibrant and masterful, fearless,

compelling. "There you have it, this little message, large as any ever written in the world. The title to that western land has passed to us. We set our seal on it now. Cost what it may, we shall hold it so long as we can claim a flag or a country on this continent. The price is nothing. Fifteen millions means no more than the who or water left in a half empty glass. It might be fifty times fifteen millions and yet not be one fifteenth enough. These things are not to be measured by known signs or marks of value. It is not in human comprehension to know what we have gained; hence we have no human right to boast. The hand of Almighty God is in this affair. It was he who guided the fingers of those who signed this deed to the United States of America."

"That Providence who has given us all needful instruments and agents to this point in our career as a republic has given us yet another, and the last one needful. Tomorrow my friend, my special messenger, Captain Meriwether Lewis, starts with his expedition. He will explore the country between the Missouri and the Pacific—the country of my dream and life. It is no longer the country of any other power—it is our own."

"Gentlemen, I give you a toast—Captain Meriwether Lewis!"

CHAPTER VII.

The Great Conspiracy.

THE simplicity dinner was at an end. Released by the president's withdrawal, the crowd broke from the table. The afternoon filled with struggling guests, evaded, gesticulating, exclaiming.

Meriwether Lewis, anxious only to escape from his social duties that he might join his chief, felt a soft hand on his arm and turned. Theodosia Alston was looking up at him.

"Do you forget your friends so soon?" she asked with good wishes. "He was splendid, what Mr. Jefferson said—and it was true."

"I wish it might be true," said the young man. "I wish I might be worthy of such a man."

"You are worthy of us all," returned Theodosia.

"People are kind to the condemned," said he sentimentally.

At the door they were once more close to the others of the diplomatic party who had sat in company at table. The usual crush of those clamoring for their carriages had begun.

"My dear," said Mr. Merry to his late spouse, "I shall, if Mrs. Alston will permit, ask you to take her up in your carriage with you to her home. I am to go with Mr. Burr."

"The Spanish minister made stammer excuse to his own wife. Thus Theodosia Alston left Meriwether Lewis for the second time that day.

It was a late conference, the one held that night at the home of the vice president of the United States. Burr, cool, calculating, always in hand, sat and weighed many matters well before he committed himself beyond repair. His keen mind saw now and solved the advantage for which he waited.

"You say right, gentlemen, both of you," he began, leaning forward. "I would not blame you if you never went to the White House again."

"Should I ever do so again," blazed the Spanish minister. "I will take my own wife in to dinner on my own arm and place her at the head of the table, where she belongs. It was an insult to my sovereignty that we received today."

"As much myself, sir," said Mr. Merry, his brows contracted, his face flushed still with anger. "I shall know how to answer the next invitation which comes from Mr. Jefferson. I shall ask him whether or not there is to be any repetition of this sort of thing."

"So much for the rule of the plain people," said Burr as he laid the tips of his fingers together contemptuously.

"Yet, Colonel Burr, you are vice president under this administration," broke out Merry.

"One must use agencies and opportunities as they offer. My dear sir, perhaps you do not fully know me. I took this election only in order to be close to the seat of affairs. I am no such rabid adherent to democracy as some may think. You would be startled if I told you that I regard this republic as no more than an experiment. This is a large continent. Take all that western country—Louisiana. It ought not to be called attached to the United States. At this very moment it is half in rebellion against its constituted authorities. More than once it has been ready to take arms to march against New Orleans and to set up a new country of its own. It is geography which fights for monarchy against democracy on this continent in spite of what all these people say."

"Sir," said the British minister. "You have been a student of affairs."

"And why not? I claim intelligence, good education, association with men of thought. My reason tells me that conquest is in the blood of those men who settled in the Mississippi valley. They went into Kentucky and Tennessee for the sake of conquest. They are restless, unattached, dissatisfied—ready for any great move. No more can be made which will seem too great or too daring for them. Now, let me confess something to you, for I know that you will respect my confidence if you go no further with me than you have gone tonight. I have bought large acreages of land in the lower Louisiana country ostensibly for colonization purposes. I do purpose colonization there, but not under the flag of this republic."

Silence greeted his remark. The others sat for a moment, merely gazing at him half stunned, remembering only that he was Jefferson's colleague, vice president of the United States.

"You cannot force geography," resumed Burr, in tones as even as if he had but spoken of bartering for a house and lot. "Lower Louisiana and Mexico together—yes, perhaps. Florida with us—yes, perhaps. Indeed, territories larger perhaps than any of us dare dream at present, once our new flag is raised. All that I purpose is to do

what has been discussed a thousand times before. To unite in a natural alliance of self interest those men who are scattered in every way of interest and alliance from the government on this side of the Alleghenies. Would you call that treason—conspiracy? I dislike the words."

"You call that treason—conspiracy? I dislike the words. I call it rather a plan based on sound reason and common sense, and I hold that its success is virtually assured."

"You will explain more fully, Colonel Burr?" Mr. Merry was intent now on all that he heard.

"I mean only with destiny, gentlemen—do you not see, gentlemen?" Burr resumed. "Those who march with me are in alliance with natural events. This republic is split now, at this very moment. It must follow its own fate. If the flag of Spain were west of it on the north, why, then we should have the natural end of the republic's extension. With those great powers in alliance at its back, with the fleets of England on the seas, at the mouth of the great river, owning the lands of Canada to the north, it would be a simple thing to crush this republic against the wall of the Appalachians or to drive it once more into the sea."

They were silent before the enormity of this. Barring their thoughts, Burr raised his hand in deprecation.

"I know what is in your minds, gentlemen. The one thing which troubles you is this—the man who speaks to you is vice president of the United States. I say what in your country would be treason. In this country I maintain it is not yet treason, because thus far we are in an experiment. We have no actual reign of reason and of law, and he marries to succeed who arrives with natural laws and along the terrible trend of existing circumstances and conditions."

"What you say, Mr. Burr," began Merry gravely, "assumes that the merit of audacity. And I see that you have given it thought."

"I interest you, gentlemen. You can go with me only if it be to your interest and to that of your country to join with me in these plans. They have gone far forward—let me tell you that. I know my men from St. Louis to New Orleans. I know my leaders—I know that population. If this be treason, as Mr. Patrick Henry said, let us make the most of it. At least it is the intention of Aaron Burr. I stake upon it all my fortune, my life, the happiness of my family. Do you think I am sincere?"

Merry sat engaged in thought. He could see vast movements in the game of nations thus suddenly shown before him on the diplomatic board. And on his part it is to be said that he was there to represent the interests of his own government alone.

In the same even tones Burr resumed his astonishing statements.

"My son-in-law, Mr. Alston, of South Carolina, a very wealthy planter of that state, is in full accord with all my plans. My own resources have been pledged to their utmost, and he has been so good as to add largely from his own. I admit to you that I sought alliance with him deliberately when he asked my daughter's hand. He is an ambitious man, and perhaps he saw his way to the fulfillment of certain personal ambitions. He has contributed \$250,000 to my cause. He will have a place of honor and profit in the new government which will be formed under the Mississippi valley."

"So, then," began Yrjö, "the financial is somewhat forward; but \$250,000 is only a drop."

"We may as well be plain," rejoined Burr. "Time is short. You know that it is short. We all heard what Mr. Jefferson said. We know that if we are to take action it must be at once. That expedition must not succeed. If that waste be driven through to the Pacific, who can say what that young Virginian may do with two countries which be forever separated on this continent by one which will wage successful war on both. Swift action is my only hope and yours."

"Your funds," said Mr. Merry, "seem to me inadequate for the demands which will be made upon them. You will deny that?"

"I pledge you as much more as you need than that I shall name."

There turned to Mr. Merry to Senator Yrjö. "That is all," he nodded.

"I undertake to contribute the same amount," said the voice of Spain, "that will be made upon them."

The great despair in the back of the great conspirator. His eye glared a fierce and brilliant light.

"You named a certain condition, sir," he said to Merry.

"Yes, are entirely of them."

"What is it, then, your excellency?" Burr inquired.

"You yourself have made it plain. The infernal legend of your Great West—your Great West—has rolled a greater stone in our path than could be placed there by any other human agency. We could not before that Napoleon Bonaparte would join with Louisiana thus early. No Great West feared the British fleet at the mouth of the river. No Great West was glad enough that our own weapons at New Orleans etc. etc. But, I say, he rolled that stone in our path. If it is to be the Pacific, as Mr. Jefferson fancies, boldly, the end is written now. Great West, to all your purposes, Great West will be forced to retreat, back with what she can take of the north, and Spain eventually will hold nothing worth having on the south. By the



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LOVE, through the parties lighted with the known how to sacrifice a pawn in order to lookmate a king?"

"Yes, your excellency," said Burr. "I agree with you, sir."

"And now my condition. Follow me closely. I say if that wedge is driven home—if that expedition of Mr. Jefferson's shall succeed its shores will rise on one factor. In short, there is a man at the head of that expedition who can fight with me and no other man, also my own interest in this matter looks seriously. You know the man I have in mind."

Burr nodded, his lips compressed.

"That young man, Colonel Burr, who goes through. I know his kind. He is no, if I know him, he is a strong man. Let that man come back from his expedition with the map of a million square miles of new American territory hanging at his belt like a scrap of paper from his feet and there will be no chance left for Colonel Burr and his friends."

"All that you say, your excellency, will follow exactly with my own belief," rejoined Burr. "Now what then? What is the condition?"

"Simply this. You must have Captain Lewis with me, and not against me. My own son-in-law, I have seen him in London to make the best use of him, to make him cross the continent, but the plan fell through. Rejected it now, and we English still wait, still wait. But it will be too late if Captain Lewis goes forward now. Too late for me, too late for you and your plan, Mr. Burr. I want that man! We must have him with us."

Burr sat in silence for a time.

"You open up a singular train of thought for me, your excellency," said he at length. "The dew belongs with me, that young Virginian!"

"You know him, then?" inquired the British minister.

The Mercury.

Published by Mercury Publishing Co.

On a Telephone
Hawes Telephone

Saturday, March 31, 1917

Floods in northern New England are looked for when the snow goes off.

A gentleman has just died in Bethel, Ohio, leaving an estate valued at \$39,000 of which \$20,000 is to go to erect a monument to Caleb Cushing in Newburyport, Mass., and \$20,000 more to erect a monument to John Greenleaf Whittier at Haverhill, Mass. There does not seem to be much left for his family if he has any.

Germany is willing to have peace if France will pay her fifteen billion francs and give her some of the French territory. Belgium can have peace provided it will let Germany have control of its railroads and forts. If these are Germany's best terms the dove of peace will not hover in that section at present.

The President does not like General Wood, the ranking Major General of the army, so he has removed him from his Eastern station and given him a inferior post farther South. The President's likes and dislikes enter into every act of his. Moreover, he never forgets to reward anyone who worked for his nomination and election.

Soon as war is declared, as it is expected it will be by Congress which meets next Monday, it is said to be the President's determination to send ten thousand troops to France to aid the allies so as to have the Stars and Stripes unfurled in France. This may be all well but in our opinion those ten thousand had better be kept for service at home.

All the railroads of the country are demanding an increase in freight rates fifteen per cent increase is what they now ask for. Congress arbitrarily compelled the roads to increase the pay of their employees some twenty per cent. In justice the Commerce Commission should give all the increase the roads now demand; but as usual the consumer pays the increase.

The assets of the national banks in the United States aggregate more than \$16,000,000,000, exceeding by over \$5,000,000 the combined resources of the banks of England, France, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Japan and the Reichbank of Germany. The assets March 6 were \$210,000,000 larger than the previous high water mark, Nov. 17 last.

The war party in the President's Cabinet, headed by Secretary McAdoo, are said to be of one mind with several leading Senators in the belief that we should dispatch a small army to France very soon after Congress meets. That would seem to be entirely unnecessary. Let Europe fight her own battles. It is enough for us to prepare to defend ourselves if attacked, and also protect our merchant vessels on the high seas.

The President is good to his friends. He appointed Brandeis to the Supreme Court bench to reward a friend, "who had been a very present help in time of need." He appointed Clarke to the same position, because Clarke, who went to the Baltimore Convention from Gov. Harman's State, voted and worked for Wilson. While Wilson looks out with solicitude care for his friends he is equally prompt in punishing those who criticize him; as witness, his degrading General Wood, who had freely criticized the condition of unpreparedness the country is in notwithstanding the long time expected conflict with Germany.

Washington officials say they are convinced that the President, in his address to Congress next week, will advocate very vigorous policy in dealing with Germany. It would not surprise them if he asked for a direct declaration of war, authorization of a heavy loan to allies, authority to call at least a million men into the army and even recommended universal military service. If he advocates all these things next week he may take them all back the week after. The President is possessed with a very unstable mind.

General Assembly.

Although there are but two weeks remaining of the regular sixty days session of the Legislature, for which the members can draw pay, it does not look as though the work could be completed in time for adjournment on the sixtieth day, April 13. The appropriation bill has not yet been passed by the Senate, nor has the three-cent road tax bill, both of which will likely prove fighting ground. There are many other bills in both houses yet to be acted upon, mostly of minor importance. The Democrats in the Senate are delaying matters by putting up a fight on nearly every bill that is reported by committees, and if they continue these tactics throughout the session are liable to prevent adjournment for a long time.

On Wednesday the two houses met in grand committee for the election of an associate justice of the Superior Court to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Judge Stearns. Edward W. Blodgett, city solicitor of Pawtucket, the Republican nominee, was elected by a substantial plurality over former Senator Albert B. West of Providence, the Democratic nominee. This completes the election of judges, which has taken up much time and has been the cause of considerable buttonholing for some weeks.

WASHINGTON MATTERS

The New Tariff Commission—A Strange World—Where Has The Money Gone?

(A Correspondence of the Mercury.)

THE NEW TARIFF COMMISSION

Washington, D. C., March 28.—Congress established the tariff commission reluctantly. It will be a costly creation to maintain; and its labors will be of doubtful value. Under the Constitution, no tariff board can establish rates of duties, it can only make investigations and state conclusions. The House of Representatives must originate all legislation affecting the revenues; and the House has always looked askance at tariff commissions appointed by the President, reporting to him, and inevitably coloring its opinions by his.

In the present instance, Congress was urged to make the tariff commission "non-partisan." To this end the commission was established with six members—an even number, of whom three were expected to be Democrats and three Republicans, in order that no party should have an advantage over another in what was speciously advocated as an effort to "take the tariff out of politics."

The President has now discredited that argument. After waiting several months before naming the tariff commission, he presents a "non-partisan" group, six men, all of whom voted for Wilson last November and only one of whom can lay claim to Republicanism even in an emasculated form.

We are not surprised. In this, as in almost every exercise of the appointing power, the President has run true to form. In campaigns appealing for non-partisan support, in office displaying partisanship of the most obnoxious character. This is Woodrow Wilson. The new tariff board furnishes only cumulative evidence on this point.

A STRANGE WORLD

In Russia, centralized government has been overthrown. In America, we are drifting toward centralized government, as evidenced by the support given to the bill which, if passed, would have vested in the President power to use the military forces and the funds of the United States in any way he saw fit. Strange world, this.

WHERE, INDEED?

"Where has the money gone?" is the question people will now be asking since they have read the statement of Ambassador Gerard that he is astonished that no progress has been made in preparing for defense. What has been done with all these "war taxes" we have been paying for the last two years?

FOR HIGHER IMMIGRANT STANDARDS

An enthusiastic supporter of the immigration legislation which became a law at the recent session of Congress was Hon. Benjamin K. Focht of Pennsylvania who has always given it his vote during his 8 years in Congress. "There is more misinformation and there have been more misstatements made about that bill," said he, "than any other that has ever come before Congress, in my opinion." The President, in disapproving the measure, seemed to lose sight of the fact that it contained most of the recommendations in regard to immigration which had been made by a commission which had traveled over Europe and spent a million dollars in preparing 42 volumes of evidence supporting their proposed reforms in the immigration laws. Mr. Focht declared, the measure commanded favor, as it will protect our own wage earners from the cheap labor abroad, and thereby stimulate our home markets.

"CRISES" TIMELY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL

Congressman Edward L. Hamilton of Michigan attributes the success of the Democrats last November to a well-organized publicity service, which he contends will elect anybody if sufficiently financed. "One of the specialties of the Executive publicity service," said he, "has been 'crises,' in which the Chief Executive dominated each situation with supernatural intelligence." And it worked! For, according to the late P. T. Barnum, the people like to be humbugged. Referring to the European war which has created the false prosperity in this country that has been capitalized to such good advantage, Mr. Hamilton declares, that our factories have been kept running in order to line hundreds of miles of trenches in Europe with human blood. "We are prosperous," admits Representative Hamilton, "but to boast of our prosperity would be like a convention of undertakers referring feelingly to an epidemic of cholera."

American Generosity to Commemorate Serbian Valor.

The valiant fighting of Serbia in the present war is to be commemorated by a bronze tablet, the gift of American generosity, according to an announcement made at the national capitol by Madam Slavko Grouitch, formerly a West Virginia girl, and now the wife of the Serbian secretary of foreign affairs.

"This tablet will mark the road of the retreat of the Serbians before the Austrian invasion," said Madame Grouitch, "when thousands of men, women and children died from hunger and exhaustion; but what is equally notable is that it will stand as a constant reminder to the appreciative Serbians of the generous charity of America in this dark hour of the Balkan republic."

The tablet is the work of the well known American sculptress, Mrs. Anna Coleman Ladd, of Boston. It represents the legendary spirit, which the Serbians call the Vecla, supposed to have led and sustained the brave women and children in their hard march before the invading Austrians. The motto of the Vecla is "Serbia Surrenders Only to God."

Mrs. Charles C. Peirce died at her home in Dover, Mass., on Thursday, after a long illness. Before her marriage, she was Miss Rebecca Fales of Newport, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Fales. Since her marriage to Mr. Peirce, who is a son of the late George Peirce for many years a supervisor at the Old Colony shops here, she had made her home in Massachusetts. Besides her husband, she is survived by one son, George Peirce.

WOMEN'S ENCAMPMENT

The Women's Plattsburg in Washington This Spring

More than a thousand debutantes and society belles, rising every morning at six-thirty and dressing for "inspection" in fifteen minutes, doing their own house work, eating three square meals a day, which together cost only thirty-four cents, and retiring every night at nine-thirty—no dances, cards or teas; these are just a few of the innovations that will make camp life novel and interesting at the women's "Plattsburg" to be held in Washington, this spring and summer.

While men of industry are coming to the front with offers of assistance, while the Army and Navy Departments are working night and day, while contracts are being let for aeroplanes and dirigibles by the score, submarine chasers, and thousands of other military training camps at Plattsburg, New York, the women of the country are preparing to do their "bit" too, for the country.

The Women's Section of the Navy League has issued a call for the Second Encampment of the First National Service, Inc., at Washington, April 16 to May 26. Women representing every state in the Union will be in training for twenty days at these camps.

The government has recognized the value of this training by turning over to the committee in charge of the National Service School, Inc., a government reservation of twenty-seven acres within the limits of the national capital. Here the largest camp for women ever held in the world will be pitched. The land on which the school will stand is improved with light water and sewerage facilities.

The women's Plattsburg will consist of two encampments, the first from April 16 to May 5, and the second from May 7 to May 26. The total fees for the course of twenty days is only \$39, which includes board, tuition and all incidentals, except text books and Red Cross fees of fifty cents for certificates. The prescribed uniform consists of a khaki coat and skirt, one army helmet blouse, a field campaign hat, blue necktie, one blue hat cord and high laced tan boots. Personal baggage is limited to a suit case and hand bag. No jewelry or valuables may be brought into the encampment.

It is expected that President Wilson, members of the Cabinet and high army and navy officials will attend the opening of the encampment as they did last year. The pioneer school last year, was visited by more than 25,000 including the representatives of many foreign governments.

Mrs. George Deway, Mrs. Hugh L. Scott and Mrs. George Barnett are the honorary commanders of the Camp. Miss Elizabeth Elliott Poe, the well known writer and organizer, is chairman and commandant and Mrs. John Callan O'Laughlin is secretary and treasurer.

Town Road Officials

"There is at present no uniform system of road construction or maintenance," said the secretary of the Automobile League Association in discussing road officials in Massachusetts recently, and the same would doubtless apply with equal force to Rhode Island.

"This is shown by the wide variation in one county. In this county, six towns elect a board of selectmen who appoint a superintendent of streets. Six towns elect a board of road commissioners who act as highway surveyors, each having one district in charge. Four towns elect a board of selectmen who act as highway surveyors, each having a district in charge. Three towns elect one highway surveyor who has charge of highways. One town elects one highway surveyor who appoints district highway surveyors who have charge of highways. One town elects four highway surveyors who determine among themselves the district they shall serve. One town elects a superintendent of streets who has charge of highways. One town voted to leave the matter of repairing highways, town ways and bridges with the selectmen to do as they pleased.

MIDDLETOWN.

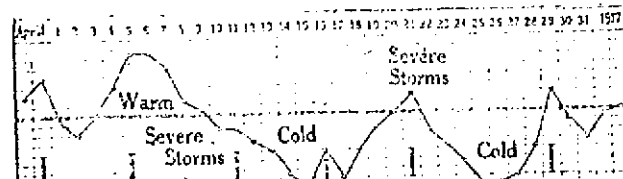
There was a banner attendance at the meeting of the Oliphant Club last week when the members and a number of guests were entertained by Mrs. Joshua Coggeshall for her sister, Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester. It was voted to double the annual dues to the R. I. State Federation of Women's Clubs to aid them in their work. The director, Mrs. John R. Coggeshall, gave an excellent report of the "Americanization Meeting" which was held in Providence last week in connection with the Federation and the immigrant bureau. The afternoon program as presented by Mrs. Manchester, was devoted to John G. Saxe, poet, prose writer, politician, lawyer, the one hundredth anniversary of whose birth was celebrated last year. An autobiographical sketch was followed by nine of his poems. The latter part of the afternoon was devoted to readings from the monthly Red Cross magazine. This club has devoted 7 all day meetings to the work of the Red Cross Society.

Aquidneck Grange conferred the first and second degrees on a class of 16 at its last meeting. Worthy Master Henry C. Sherman, Jr., appointed Past Master John Nicholson to be a director to the Newport County Farm Bureau from this Grange. The Master also announced as the committee on legislation, who are to attend the hearings on the bill for increasing the facilities at Kingston College, Philip Caswell, Past State Master Joseph A. Peckham, and William J. Peckham.

Mrs. John Nicholson and Mrs. Howard G. Peckham solicited interest in the Red Cross membership campaign and several names were secured. Mrs. Wm. M. Hughes, who was appointed chairman of the Red Cross Auxiliary at the March meeting of Newport County Pomona Grange, asked the cooperation of all Pomona members in Aquidneck Grange, and the support of this Grange which she represents in the Pomona Grange.

The charter was draped in memory of the late George E. Bailey, and a committee was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions. In response to a request to speak before Aquidneck Grange, it was voted to invite Professor D. J. Lambert of the poultry department at Kingston College to give a talk upon poultry May 10th.

WEATHER BULLETIN



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April temperatures will average lower than usual but extremes of warm and cold are expected. During the five days centering on April 15 a high temperature wave will pass your locality and during the five days centering on April 15 and 25 you may expect unusually low temperatures with frosts farther south than usual. Severe storms are expected and most rains of the month during the five days centering on April 8 and 21.

With very few exceptions this will be a dry month up to April 20. From April 20 to 30 some rains are expected, but from March 1 to April 20 the total precipitation will be less than usual and large sections south of latitude 40 will need rain. Heavy rains in northern Europe will damage winter grain. Great Britain, Norway, Sweden and Denmark will get too much rain; also northern parts of Russia, Germany, France and Spain. Southern Europe will get less rain and better crop-weather during April than northern parts.

Canada will not be much affected by April weather. In many parts of our northern states and the Canadian provinces the moisture in the soil, now beginning to thaw, will be of great value. But 1917 will be notable for important crop-weather events and effects on the crops.

Treble line represents seasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The line indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

Washington, D. C., March 29, 1917

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross a continent April 3 to 7, warm wave 2 to 6, cool wave 5 to 9. The important feature of this will be its high temperatures, more important than its severe storms, because large sections of agricultural lands will, at that time, be short of moisture and this hot wave will make it still more dry. Great storms will be another important feature and they are expected to increase in force, as they move eastward across continent and, at least, till they have passed half way over the Atlantic. Following these storms the general trend of temperatures will be downward till about middle of April. General rains will be light; heavy rains will cover only small sections.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about April 8 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross coast of Rockies by close of April 9, plains sections 10, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio valleys 11, eastern sections 12, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about April 13. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This will be a severe storm on Pacific coast and will decrease in force for a week, when it will be half across the Atlantic. Temperatures of this disturbance will average lower than those of the preceding storm; rains will cover large areas, but except in a few small localities, will not be heavy. Its cool wave will carry frosts farther south than usual.

The storm expected to cross our meridian 90 about March 31 will cause heavy rains in northern Europe not far

from April 7 and their storms will be unusually severe at that time.

We again warn our readers that during the week centering on April 21 severe storms will cross this continent. We expect tornadoes in the middle Mississippi valleys during that week. The five days centering on April 24 will be a bad time for sea voyages on the Atlantic.

The Sun Spot is a new favorite published by Prof. Ricard at the university observatory, Santa Clara, California. It has many good things in it, two of which we recommend for perusal by our readers; Prof. Ricard's observations and discussions of sun spots and their relation to our weather, and Kilpatrick's new idea about the ether, magnetism and electricity, together with their relations to our weather. We are studying their investigations and can endorse at least a part of their conclusions.

The country needs an independent, bold, able progressive, scientific magazine that will break the shackles of the old, conservative orthodox scientists and we hope the friends of our work will encourage Prof. Ricard in his good effort.

Kilpatrick is a wonderful writer, and, while we cannot hope to endorse all he says, he may offer suggestions about electricity that will and many independent thinkers to solve some troublesome questions. He says there is no such thing as the electric circuit; claims that the ether atom is made up of positive and negative particles which, when separated, constitute the original particles of matter having the attributes that draw them together with great force. He says those original particles are what the scientists call the electrons. Very interesting subject.

Change in Train Service

A change in train service will be effective on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Sunday, April 1, 1917, as follows:

Train leaving Fall River weekdays at 4.19 p.m. will leave at 4.20 p.m. and run three minutes later than now scheduled to Newport, due 5.02 p.m.

Train leaving Taunton daily at 7.05 p.m. will make regular stop at North Dighton, 7.15 p.m.

Train leaving Mansfield weekdays at 7.50 p.m. will leave at 7.55 p.m. and run five minutes later than now scheduled to Newport Wharf, due 9.25 p.m.

Train leaving Newport daily at 9.05 p.m. will leave at 9.10 p.m. and run about five minutes later than now scheduled.

All the other trains to and from Newport will run the same as heretofore.

"Your employer is quite a golf enthusiast."

"Is he? Well, that explains it. I was wondering when he got all those words he handed me when I asked him for a raise."—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, MARCH 1917.

STANDARD TIME									
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Hg	Water				
	rise	set	set	set	rise				
March 31	6:30	6:10	2:09	29.2	3.31				
1 Sun	6:29	6:11	2:32	29.1	3.22				
2 Mon	6:28	6:12	2:58	29.0	3.13				
3 Tues	6:26	6:13	3:24	28.9	3.04				
4 Wed	6:24	6:14	3:50	28.8	2.95				
5 Thurs	6:22	6:15	4:16	28.7	2.86				
6 Fri	6:20	6:16	4:42	28.6	2.77				

Full Moon April 7
Moon's last q. April 14
New Moon April 21
First q. April 28

8.49 a.m. Morning
3.12 p.m. Evening
8.01 a.m. Morning
12.50 p.m. Morning

DEATHS.

In the city, 24th inst., Grace Rita, youngest daughter of Michael E. and Mrs. A. Vaughan.
In this city, 24th inst., Patrick E. Conner.
Suddenly, in this city, 24th inst., Frederick J. Conner, son of Joseph and Phyllis Conner, aged 6 years and 11 months and 8 days.
In Jamestown, Tuesday, March 27, Frank Conner, son of Frank G. and Beatrice M. Conner, in his 21st year.
In Dover, Mass., March 28, 1917, Rebecca Elizabeth, wife of Charles C. Peirce.
In Fall River, 24th inst., David Heaton, in his 63rd year.
At New York, March 28th, 1917, Josephine J. Peirce, daughter of the late Joseph L. Peirce of Newport, in the 74th year of her age.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding tenement houses, farms and undeveloped lands, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

121 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1881. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and a Notary Public. Has a Branch Office open all summer in answer to inquiries. Will and County seats.

NEWS CONDENSED
FOR BUSY READERS
Happenings in Various Parts
of New England

Amos P. Wilson, 68, widely known as a worker for temperance, died at his home at Lynn, Mass.

Fire in the Gloucester, Mass., police headquarters "killing cause" damage estimated at \$20,000.

The Vermont senate concurred in the house bill which allows taxpaying women to vote in town meetings.

Seven hundred bushels of potatoes, valued at \$2500, were destroyed in a freight car fire at Manchester, N. H.

After he had jumped off a train, John H. Ryan of Boston was found dead near the tracks at Canton, Mass.

William M. Dunn, president of the Lockwood cotton mills and former postmaster of Waterville, Me., died at the age of 72.

Walter P. Wood of Warren, R. I., was found dead in a hotel at New Bedford, Mass., as a result of inhaling illuminating gas fumes.

Governor Beekman will appoint constables to protect the water sheds and reservoirs supplying the cities in the northern half of Rhode Island.

Mrs. Carrie Sargent, 53, was found dead in the bathroom of her home at Haverhill, Mass., which was filled with gas. She had been despondent.

Fred L. Jordan, 39, a contractor and builder of Malden, Mass., was instantly killed after coming in contact with high tension electric wires.

Allison Bunnell, who, with his brother Addison, were reputed to be the oldest twins in the country, died at Bristol, Conn. Addison is gravely ill.

Mrs. Mary D. Haynes was burned to death at Franklin, N. H., while trying to extinguish flames caused by the tipping over of a lamp by her pet dog.

The Christian church, Franklin, N. H., was burned to the ground. The loss is \$25,000. This is the second church fire in the town within a month.

Five paper-making machines in the mill of the Great Northern Paper company, Millinocket, Me., were shut down in consequence of a \$19,000 fire.

Governor Wiley sent a message to President Wilson saying that New Hampshire has appropriated \$500,000 for national defense and awaits his commands.

Two breaks in the dam that holds the waters of Mishawum pond, Woburn, Mass., led to suspicion that the granite and cement structure had been dynamited.

The liquor deputies on the staff of Sheriff Graham seized more than 450 gallons of whiskey and alcohol at Portland, Me., which had just arrived from Boston.

The Rhode Island legislature elected Judge C. F. Stearns justice of the supreme court to take the place of Judge O. P. Parkhurst, recently elected chief justice.

The once famous Palmer fleet of schooners has practically gone out of existence, for four five-masters were sold by the owners, J. S. Winslow & Co., of Portland, Me.

The New Hampshire legislature passed a concurrent resolution declaring for universal military training and memorializing congress to put such a system in force.

Levi S. Gould, 82, first mayor of Melrose, Mass., died at his home in that city of pneumonia. He remained active in public life even to the time of his last illness.

The \$35,000 breach of promise suit brought against Horace H. Ellsworth, 72, the richest man in Windsor, Conn., by his stenographer, Miss Bertha M. Reed, 30, was settled out of court.

Henry J. Knowlton, former financial secretary of the Boreas tent, Order of the Maccabees, Nashua, N. H., pleaded not guilty to a charge of attempting to obtain money under false pretenses.

Leon A. Gilman, who killed his grandfather and his cousin at Wilmantic, Conn., was found not guilty of murder by reason of insanity and was committed to an insane asylum for sixty years.

The Vermont legislature passed a bill establishing a board of control to have supervision over all other state boards, officers and departments, except the judiciary, eliminating thirty-nine commissioners.

Private John Poor of the Third company, coast artillery corps, at Fort Williams, Portland, Me., was shot while attempting to capture a man who had made their way into the reservation, despite the presence of a heavy guard. Poor died of his injuries.

Mayor Carley of Boston ordered all municipal department heads to fly the American flag from all the buildings owned by the city and asked all business houses and private citizens to keep the flag flying "until peace with honor shall again be the lot of America."

Fire destroyed the Spring street grammar school, Nashua, N. H., at a loss of \$100,000.

The submarine N-5, built by the Lake Torpedo boat company, was launched at Bridgeport, Conn.

Rev. James P. Franks, 73, dean of the Salem clergy, died at his home at Salem, Mass., of pneumonia.

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST,

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Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT

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BRANCH OFFICE: 222 Thames Street, and
New York Office: 111 West 40th St.
Telephone 71-21

WATER

ALL PERSONS desirous of having water
introduced into their residence or places of
business, should make application to the
City Engineer, 222 Thames Street, near
Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.
GUY NORMAN, Treasurer.

ASK ANY HORSE

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Harness
Oil
Sold by Dealers everywhere
Standard Oil Co. of New York

You Are Judged by
the Appearance
of Your Letter

If your stationery is up to
the minute, with type the
proper size and neatly dis-
played, your communication
will command attention.

That Is the Kind of
Stationery That Our
Job Office Turns Out

His Needs.
"If you please, mamma," asked Clara,
aged ten, "will you kindly lend me a pencil?"
"But," said mamma, "I left a pen and ink for you to do your lessons with on the nursery table. Why don't you use those instead of a pencil?"
"Well, you see," Clarence explained, "I want a pencil to write and ask the editor how to remove ink stains from a carpet."—Pearson's Weekly.

Domestic Cares.
"A man should take an interest in his house,"

"Yes," replied Mr. Meekton, "but he shouldn't devote too much of his life to being keeper of the canary bird and mistress of the rubber tree."—Washington Star.

Contrary.
"People should marry their opposites,"

"Most people are convinced that they are,"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

He Had None.
"He-it you refuse me I will blow out my brains. She—You datter your brains!"—Puck.

Whom provides things necessary.
"Whom provides things necessary, the superman."—Solon.

Washington Gossip.

Barefoot Soldiers on Border Are Enthusiastic Patriots—Condemn Existing Militia System and Voice Need of Universal Compulsory Military Training

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A military organization in which the discipline goes far beyond a volunteer militia is the great need of this country, according to Gen. M. H. McHugh, former assistant secretary of Commerce and Labor and a well-known man of national note who was in Washington this week, on his return from a trip to the border to determine the attitude of the national guard on the subject of universal military service.

"I found that, with one exception, the men favor universal military training," said Mr. McHugh. "They seemed proud to point out the benefits the country had rendered them, especially in the way of improving their physical condition. These men had in many instances suffered great hardship at first as a result of radical change of climate and inefficiency as displayed by the militia organization but, despite this, they had gained a power of physical endurance which few, if any, of them ever before possessed."

"Their ringing tones when they discuss the country's welfare were indeed inspiring. They spoke feelingly of the manner in which their love of country had been stimulated and how their vision had been broadened by the experiences which they had undergone. This was all the more remarkable in view of the wholly unnecessary suffering which these men were compelled to endure by reason of the short-sightedness of the several states and of the government at Washington. Many of these men were compelled to go barefooted for weeks after reaching camp. Others were compelled, as they explained, to go without sufficient blankets. What impressed me so much, in discussing these matters with the men was their ability to place the blame for these things where blame belonged."

"Without exception, the men condemned the present militia organization and the makeshift legislation of the recent Congress. They showed enough compared the inefficiency of the militia officers and organizations with the efficiency and high organization of the regular army. It is perfectly plain that they thought the militia organizations fostered and maintained incompetent officers who are wholly unfit for the duties that would devolve upon them in case of actual warfare conducted under modern conditions."

Mr. McHugh said his trip to the border had convinced him that each boy in his nineteenth or twentieth year should have at least one year of compulsory service and for two or three years thereafter training along the lines of the Plattsburg camps for thirty days each year. In this period, he said, the boy would acquire habits of obedience, promptness, temperance, cleanliness, deportment, and a sense of duty that would lend to the making of self-reliant citizens.

AS TO EXPLANATIONS.

President Wilson asserted that the failure of Congress to grant him the unlimited power he asked cannot be explained so that foreign countries will understand. The whole country cannot but reflect that his "too proud to fight" speech is the one thing that has prevented the rest of the world from understanding the true spirit of the American people. That was one thing that can never be explained.

LINCOLN ADDRESS IN BRONZE.

Rep. Edward W. Gray of New Jersey is taking a deep interest in the construction of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, now nearing completion. In his opinion the Memorial will not be complete unless it displays prominently upon its walls the text of the famous Gettysburg Address. In conformity with that idea Mr. Gray introduced a joint resolution in the closing days of the Congress appropriating \$250 for the purchase of a bronze memorial tablet, bearing the address, to be permanently placed in a proper position in the structure. The resolution was referred to the committee on the Library of which Mr. Gray was a prominent member, but owing to the press of business at the close of the session it was impossible to secure its adoption.

National Forest Range to Support Increased Number of Stock

Approved grazing allowances for the National Forests during the coming season provide for the pasturing of 8,100,155 sheep, 2,120,145 cattle and horses, and 54,650 swine. These figures, compared with those of last year, represent an approximate increase of 111,000 cattle and horses and a decrease of about 200,000 sheep. Grazing experts of the Forest Service figure that for purposes of range allotment one cow is equal to five sheep. Consequently the increase of 111,000 cattle and horses is held to be equivalent to a net increase of 555,000 sheep, or of 71,000 cattle, over the total number of stock grazed last year.

The decrease in the number of sheep is said to be caused by the owners who are disposing of their flocks in order to buy cattle. In most cases the reason is not because of greater profits in handling cattle, but because the rapidly changing conditions on the open ranges, where sheep have been handled in the past, make it increasingly difficult to find feed for this class of stock during the months when deep snow prohibits grazing on the National Forests.

It is stated that the capacity of the National Forest range is gradually being increased by protection against overgrazing and improved methods of handling the stock. New areas are also being brought into use by the development of watering places, while the eradication of poisonous plants is reducing the losses suffered by the stockmen.

Scotticism

McTavish and Macpherson are adrift at sea in an open boat.

McTavish (on his knees): "O Lord, I ken I've broken maist o' thy commandments. And I've been a hard drinker all my days. But, O, Lord, if we're spared this time, I promise never—"

Macpherson: "I widna commit myself ever far, Donald. I think I see land."

Probable

Fortune Teller—"You are going to hear of a death."

Jones—"No doubt, at supper! My wife is at the movies this afternoon."

Shall We Save or Invest?

What caused the war in Europe? In the last analysis this France rented money, while Germany made money work.

The French are the money lenders of the world. They save and lease their savings at low rentals (interest) to those who know how to use it.

The Germans also save. But instead of lending their money, renting it, they make it perform to its full earning power. The Germans took their savings and backed each other in industry.

John, the Frenchman, bought a bond—he rented his money. Hans the German bought a share of stock—and made his money work for him.

And so France stood still with an income that gave her a living and nothing more. Germany went ahead by leaps and bounds, her expanding industries absorbing world trade until she became a menace to those of other nations who make their money work.

The clash, regardless of how it started in the present instance—was bound to come.

There is meat for all of us. In spite of the prominence which Wall Street gains on the front pages, the great mass of American savers are money renters not investors. They rent their money to savings institutions at low interest. They are ultra-conservative.

A recent book is causing animated discussion in financial circles. It is written by H. L. Barber, a Chicago financial expert, and is called, "Making Money Make Money."

In this volume the writer has called attention to the rapid concentration of wealth in a few hands. I maintain the theory that this wealth could be largely distributed if the public could be taught to invest its savings.

In other words, the average American saver rents his money to those who know how to make it work, and who have the courage to make it work. Those who have this knowledge are the few who are gathering all the wealth. The money lenders are struggling to a competence through bitter years of penurious sacrifice.

The whole flow of financial advice given to savers is toward this ultra-conservatism, this system of renting out savings. The one who do not heed this advice are the richest men in the land.

When E. H. Harriman died his strong box was found to contain many shares of worthless stock. But those investments which had been winners made the losses trivial by comparison.

J. Pierpont Morgan left behind him plenty of "undigested securities."

These men were investors, who make money do work. They made their mistakes. But their eggs were never all in one basket. When they lost they lost moderately. When they won they won big.

Tony with the pushcart invests \$10 in stock and makes this investment earn 25 per cent a day. But even this concrete example of the earning power of money fails to teach him the lesson. He deposits these earnings in a savings bank and gets 4 per cent interest on them, while those who invested in the saving bank stock are receiving from 20 to 40 per cent profit on their money.

When Tony accumulates \$1,000 he takes it back with him to the old country. If he had learned to make money work he would be here still getting rich.

The moral is this: Don't rent your money. Be conservative in your investments, but invest. Have faith in your fellow men. Back their brains and your own judgment. Don't have your eggs all in one basket. Make your savings work for you, and you are headed toward wealth.

Change in National Forest Area

Acting on the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, based on a field classification by the Forest Service, the President has issued a proclamation by which 30,160 acres are eliminated from the Crook National Forest, Arizona. The largest single area involved is a tract of over 15,000 acres in the vicinity of Globe, Miami, and Cohe Valley, Arizona. By the same proclamation a number of areas along the present boundary of the Forest, totaling 34,560 acres, are included in it.

The eliminated land is in the mineral zone of the Globe mining district. A large part of the surface is covered by mining locations. There is practically no forest cover and the land has no value for watershed protection.

The areas added to the National Forest are situated along the west and south boundaries of what is known as the Galiuro Division, and were probably intended for inclusion in the National Forest at the time of its creation but were omitted through mistake. They consist of rough mountain land which has no agricultural value.

A Habit Cured

"Beanbrough is a natural born gambler."

It was the thin carpenter who made the observation.

"I didn't think that of Beanbrough," the fat plumber returned.

"Well, he is."

"Cards or ponies?"

"Anything, but novelties preferred."

"What do you mean by novelties?"

"One of the things he likes to do is to go to a restaurant where the menus are printed in French, and order his meals by guess work."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, just the element of chance."

"Does he do that often?"

"He used to, but he is cured of it now."

"What cured him of it?"

"One day he went into a French restaurant and when he got his dinner he found that he had ordered seven kinds of potatoes and a dish of prunes."

—Youngstown Telegram.

Exaggeration

Chairman Hay of the house military committee was talking about industrial preparedness.

"Our bill for industrial preparedness," he said, "will do a lot, but it won't take the place of an army and navy."

"There has been exaggerated talk about this bill—talk that reminds me of the Arizona man."

"In a dry, dusty region of Arizona a tourist said to a dry, dusty native:

"Doesn't it ever rain here in Arizona?"

"Rain?" said the native, "Rain? Why stranger, we got bufflogs in Arizona over 8 years old that hain't learned to swim yet."

The Cry of "Pork" Did It

Congressman Moore, President of the Atlantic Deep-sea Waterways Association, who contends that the defeat of the Rivers and Harbors bill has halted necessary preparedness in the United States in the interest of projects not so material, has issued the following Bulletin to the members of the Association along the Atlantic seaboard:

Poor old East! When will it understand? When will it wake up and shake off the strange hold of indifference that subordinates its necessities to the progress of the South and West? When will it accurately analyze the metropolitan press that carries the charge of "pork" to the casual voter and then robs him of his savings?

It's a sad story, but quickly told. The Rivers and Harbors bill, carrying \$39,000,000 of appropriations for needed improvements and maintenance, passed the House of Representatives, but was lost in the Senate. Great Eastern improvements, important alike for commerce and preparedness; such improvements as the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah and Jacksonville, were held up when the Sixty-fourth Congress died and will not again be considered until the new Congress meets.

The great metropolitan papers had their way. They were successful in killing "the goose that laid the golden egg." They preferred that "the golden egg" should go along with the "pork," even though they carried down with them the Hudson River, the Delaware River, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and all the other great instrumentalities of commerce, and war, if need be, in the East. They were willing to spend hundreds of millions, yes, to hard the people for a billion dollars, on other kinds of preparedness if necessary, but they gagged and gagged successfully at this little \$39,000,000 appropriation for some real common sense preparedness.

Hundreds of millions for other purposes but not a cent to open up the inland passageways along the Atlantic seaboard; not a cent to improve rivers and harbors where attack is most to be expected; not a cent even for the approaches to the nation's capital, which is relatively as vulnerable today as it was when the British forces attacked and sacked it in 1814.

And the business men of the East! Those business men and propagandists who were so solicitous about their trade associates in the Mississippi Valley! Did they have their way? They did. The Flood Prevention bill was passed, passed by the House, passed by the Senate and rushed to the President, by whom it was promptly signed. That bill carried \$30,000,000 of which \$35,000,000 goes into the Mississippi Valley alone. For what? For reclamation purposes mostly—the reclamation of lands privately owned.

So there you have it, gentle reader. We are not chiding our Western brother for "getting there." His newspapers and business men could not see any "pork" in the Mississippi project. They believed in it. They went after it, "pork or no pork," and they succeeded in getting it.

The East, finding fault with itself, and harried by great newspapers that ought to have done better, got left.

That's all.

And as delays and losses ensue; as freight rates pile up and congestion of traffic increases because there is no Rivers and Harbors bill, perhaps the indifferent, the heedless East will catch on. Then there will be a reckoning. Then the patient and observing advocates of better inland waterways will realize their day of triumph—only, it will cost more.

Had Met Before

Senator Blackburn says that once when a joint committee of the Louisiana legislature visited the state penal farms at Angola and Ilops for the purpose of reporting on the work done by the board of control, they spent considerable time in conversing with the negro convicts in order to elicit certain information.

One of the negroes chanced to recognize in a member of the committee a rising young member of the bar in New Orleans.

"It appears you know Mr. C—," remarked one of the committee.

"Yes, sah," responded the negro, grinning to show his teeth. "I knows him mighty well, sah; he was the genuine all-ent me heah."

"Is that so?" said the member who had addressed the darkey. "I never knew that he had been a prosecuting attorney. How was it that he sent you here?"

"He was my lawyer, sah," explained the convict. Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegram.

What His Wife Said

A story is told of a local merchant who attempted to attend to all the details of his business so that he found little time to consider advertising. One day his wife, at home, answered the ring at the door bell and found a peddler on the porch. He was selling the "greatest potato peeler ever invented," and he gave a demonstration that convinced her at once and she handed over the quarter.

When the husband came home she showed him her bargain and told him what she paid for it. Imagine her consternation when he said, "I have a gross of them down in the store and I sell them for ten cents whenever I can find a purchaser."

The woman, his wife, having the last word, and hers was very much to the point, said, "Then for goodness sake why don't you advertise them and let the people know what you have for sale?"

Translated

When Mr. Smith—your intimate friend Smith—awoke the other morning he was greeted by his wife with this:

"My sweet boy, do you know that you came home late last night and that you talked in your sleep?"

"Great Scott! No, did I?" said Smith, badly agitated. "What did I say? Tell me!"

"I just couldn't make it all out, but it ended like ante-up-jackpot stake."

"Oh, yes, my dear. I was reciting a little Esperanto that a friend was teaching me. I intended to tell it to you when I came home. It means 'How is my darling girl tonight.'"

Mistress—Bridget, it always seems to me that the crankiest mistresses get the best cooks.

Bridget—Ah, go on wid yez blarney.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

"Johnny, do you know that your mother has been looking for you?"

asked the neighbor next door.

"Sure I do," replied Johnny. "That's the reason she can't find me!"—Judge

Government Crop Report

The following report issued by the Government as of March 1, is the first crop report of the year 1917. It shows a big shortage as compared with former years.

Maine.

Wheat—Estimated stocks on farms March 1 this year 40,000 bushels, compared with 33,000 a year ago and 21,000 two years ago.

Corn—Estimated stocks March 1 this year 61,000 bushels, compared with 79,000 a year ago and 125,000 two years ago. Price March 1 to producers \$1.35 a bushel, compared with 90 cents a year ago and 89 cents two years ago.

Oats—Estimated stocks March 1 this year 1,710,000 bushels, compared with 2,150,000 a year ago and 1,500,000 two years ago. Price to producers 81 cents per bushel, compared with 85 cents a year ago and 66 cents two years ago.

New Hampshire.

Corn—Estimated stocks March 1 this year 175,000 bushels, compared with 218,000 a year ago and 174,000 two years ago. Price March 1 to producers \$1.19 per bushel, compared with 88 cents a year ago and 86 cents two years ago.

Oats—Estimated stocks March 1 this year 89,000 bushels, compared with 114,000 a year ago and 109,000 two years ago. Price 73 cents per bushel, compared with 79 cents a year ago and 69 cents two years ago.

Vermont.

Wheat—Estimated stocks March 1 this year 4,000 bushels, compared with 8,000 a year ago and 9,000 two years ago. Price \$2.25 per bushel, compared with \$1.20 a year ago and \$1.30 two years ago.

Corn—Estimated stocks March 1 this year 310,000 bushels, compared with 511,000 a year ago and 423,000 two years ago. Price March 1 \$1.25 per bushel, compared with 85 cents a year ago and 84 cents two years ago.

Oats—Estimated stocks March 1 this year 712,000 bushels, compared with 1,289,000 a year ago and 1,175,000 two years ago. Price March 1 75 cents per bushel, compared with 50 cents a year ago and 65 cents two years ago.

Massachusetts.

Corn—Estimated stocks March 1 this year 388,000 bushels, compared with 622,000 a year ago and 609,000 two years ago. Price March 1 \$1.20 per bushel, compared with 87 cents a year ago and 81 cents two years ago.

Oats—Estimated stocks March 1 this year 96,000 bushels, compared with 99,000 a year ago and 83,000 two years ago. Price March 1 74 cents per bushel, compared with 57 cents a year ago and 62 cents two years ago.

Rhode Island.

Corn—Estimated stocks on farms March 1 this year 89,000 bushels, compared with 201,000 a year ago and 162,000 two years ago. Price March 1 \$1.29 per bushel, compared with \$1.12 a year ago and \$1.04 two years ago.

Oats—Estimated stocks on farms March 1 this year 10,000 bushels, compared with 15,000 a year ago and 14,000 two years ago. Price March 1 to producers 65 cents per bushel, compared with 75 cents a year ago and 60 cents two years ago.

Connecticut.

Corn—Estimated stocks this year 731,000 bushels, compared with 975,000 a year ago and 730,000 two years ago. Price \$1.20 per bushel, compared with 93 cents a year ago and 82 cents two years ago.

United States.

Wheat—Estimated stocks this year 101,000,000 bushels, compared with 244,448,000 a year ago and 152,903,000 two years ago. Price on March 1 to producers \$1.61 per bushel, compared with \$1.03 a year ago and \$1.31 two years ago.

Corn—Estimated stocks this year 739,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,116,559,000 a year ago and 910,814,000 two years ago. Price March 1 to producers \$1.01 per bushel, compared with 68.2 cents a year ago and 75.1 cents two years ago.

Oats—Estimated this year 391,000,000 bushels, compared with 598,148,000 a year ago and 379,369,000 two years ago. Price 56.9 cents per bushel, compared with 42.7 cents a year ago and 52.1 cents two years ago.

Barley—Estimated this year 32,800,000 bushels, compared with 59,301,000 a year ago and 42,889,000 two years ago. Price 96.9 per bushel, compared with 69.6 cents a year ago and 67.7 cents two years ago.

Got in the Habit.

Down in Baltimore a middle-aged old gentleman was passing through the ceremony of taking his fourth wife. At the most impressive part of the marriage service someone was heard loudly sobbing in an adjoining room.

"My goodness!" exclaimed one of the guests in a dramatic whisper.

"Who on earth is crying on such a festive occasion?"

"That?" replied a mischievous member of the experienced bridegroom's family. "That's our Emily. She always cries when pa is getting married."

Dinah Snow was a colored cook in the home of the Smiths. One morning on going to the kitchen Mrs. Smith noticed that Dinah looked as if she had been tangled up with a road roller.

"Why, Dinah!" exclaimed she. "What in the world has happened to you?"

"Was me husband," explained Dinah. "He done went an' beat me ag'in, an' jes' fo' nothin' too!"

"Again?" cried Mrs. Smith, with increasing wonder. "Is he in the habit of beating you? Why don't you have him arrested?"

"Been thinkin' ob it several times, missy," was the rejoinder of Dinah, "but I hain't nebah had no money to pay his fine."—Atlanta Journal.

Amos Whittaker, a miserly millionaire, was approached by a friend who used his most persuasive powers to have him dress more in accordance with his station in life.

"I am surprised, Amos," said the friend, "that you should allow yourself to become so shabby."

"But I'm not shabby," firmly interposed the millionaire miser.

"Oh, but you are," returned his old friend. "Remember your father. He was always neatly, even elaborately, dressed. His clothes were always finely tailored and of the best material."

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Material must be given in a clear, concise, and readable manner.
4. The date of the paper only.
5. The writer must always give the date of the paper, the date of the query, and the date of the answer.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in plain, stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the paper and its date.
7. Direct communications to:

MISS E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Society,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1917.

NOTES.

REVOLUTIONARY ITEMS copied from an old ledger cover. All the inside leaves are gone, and we are unable, therefore, to identify the writer.—E. M. T.

December the 5th 1779 Wido Cory Brockout with the Small Fox and was carried away to Costis harbor—January 10 She Came home.

December the 8 1776 The British Troops Landed at Newport Rhode Island.

1778 August ye 8 The Fresh fleet came on and ferd on the Town the 10 they went eight and ferd on the Towne again.

1778. August ye 29 The Preventall Troops Left the Island and the British troops follow them and had a battle.

October the 10 1779 Orders Come for the British Troops to embark in 25 they embarked and at 8 o'clock on the evening they Set Sail 25 the Preventall Troops Landed on the Island and march on into the Town.

September the 2 AD 1779 and 3 I went to work on the highway 2 Days and the 5 I Work at Ditto—1 Day.

January the 2 1780 The Flood Came over the floor of our house.

1780M ay the 19 a Very dark Day Severl family in the town Litt Lites to Eat there Denvers by

March the 29 1783 the Flag a Rivel and Brought a hand Bill that gave an account of Peace—Peace Declared on April 25

OLD TIME THEATRICALS.

A Unique Program for the Presentation of Othello.

There was so strong an opposition in Rhode Island in 1762 to Theatrical entertainments that those who engaged in them had to resort to various methods to evade arrest. The most common mode was to issue a programme similar to the following which is an exact copy of one which has been preserved:

"Kings Arms Tavern—Newport Rhode Island.

On Monday, June 10th, at the Public Room of the above Inn, will be delivered a series of

MORAL DIALOGUES

In five parts.

Depicting the evil effects of jealousy and other bad passions, and proving that happiness can only spring from the pursuit of virtue.

"Mr. Douglass—Will represent a noble and magnanimous Moor called Othello, who loves a young lady named Desdemona, and after he has married her harbors (as in many cases) the dreadful poison of jealousy.

"Oh, jealousy, our being's bane,

Mark the small cause and the most dreadful pain.

Mr. Allyn—Will depict the character of a specious villain, in the regiment of Othello, who is so base as to hate his commander on mere suspicion, and impose on his best friend. Of such characters it is feared, there are thousands in the world, and the one in question may present to us a salutary warning.

"The man that wrongs his master and his friend,

What can come to him but a shameful end?"

Mr. Hallam—Will delineate a young and thoughtless officer, who is seduced by Mr. Allyn, and, getting drunk, loses his situation and his general's esteem. All young men, whatever take example from Cassio:

"The ill effects of drinking would you see,

Be warned and fly from evil company."

Mr. Morris—Will represent an old gentleman, the father of Desdemona, who is not cruel or covetous, but is foolish enough to dislike the noble Moor, his son-in-law, because his face is not white, forgetting that we all spring from one root. Such prejudices are very numerous and very wrong.

"Fathers beware what sense and love ye lack,

"Is crime, not color, makes the being black."

Mr. Quelch—Will depict a fool who wishes to become a knave, and, trusting to one, gets killed by him. Such is the friendship of rogues. Take heed.

"When fools would knaves become, how often you'll Perceive the knave not wiser than the fool."

Mrs. Morris—Will represent a young and virtuous wife, who, being wrongfully suspected, gets smothered (in an adjoining room) by her husband.

"Reader, attend, and ere thou goest hence,

Let fall a tear to hapless innocence."

Mrs. Douglass—Will be her faithful attendant who will hold out a good example to all servants, male and female, and to all people in subjection.

"Obedience and gratitude Are things as rare as they are good."

Various other dialogues, too numerous to mention here, will be delivered at night, all adapted to the improvement of the mind and manners. The whole will be repeated on Wednesday and on Saturday. Tickets, six shillings each, to be had within. Beginning at 7; conclusion at half past 10, in order that every spectator may go home at a sober hour and reflect upon what he has seen before he retires to rest. (Reprint—Providence Star.)

QUERIES.

SS45. SAUNDERS—Who were the sisters of Tobias Saunders or Sanders mentioned in the MERCURY of March 17th.—S. E. G.

SS46. CLARKE—What became of Elizabeth Clarke, dau. of Joseph, mentioned on page 47 of Austin's Genealogical Dictionary?—S. E. G.

SS47. GARDINER—Who married Geo. Gardiner, b. 1728, Mar. 8th, son of John and Frances (Sanford) Gardiner. Who were their children?

His brother, John Holmes Gardiner, b. 1725, Dec. 24th, m. Elizabeth Sheffield. When? Who were the children?—S. E. G.

SS48. GARDINER—William Thurston Gardiner m. Mary "Men-ell," 1751, Sep. 19th. What is her surname? Who were her parents?—S. E. G.

SS49. CARL, GARDINER—Mary Carr widow of Caleb, made will in West Greenwich, 1755, Mar. 24th. Mentions dau. Abiah Gardiner, son Benjamin Carr, son Charles Carr, and grandson Charles Carr. Prob. Recliner, W. G. Vol. 1, p. 147. Thomas Gardiner m. Abiah Downing, dau. of Mary 1731, Feb. 17th, the said Thomas Gardiner being born 1707, May 6th. Can some reader straighten out the tangle?—S. E. G.

SS50. GARDINER, RICE—Henry Gardiner m. Elizabeth Rice, 1746, Apr. —, he being born 1725, Mar. 23d, son of Samuel and Ann (Briggs) Gardiner. Who were their children? Marriage is given in E. G. marriages. Elizabeth Rice was of Coventry.—S. E. G.

SS51. GOULD, GARDINER—John Gould m. Elizabeth Gardiner before 1702. She was dau. of William and Elizabeth (*****) Gardiner. Who were their children?—S. E. G.

SS52. NILES, GARDINER—Nathaniel Niles (Joseph) m. Tabitha Gardiner, dau. of George and Tabitha (Teff) Gardiner, 1700 or a little later. Who were their children?

Would be pleased to hear from any persons interested in having early Gardiner records.—S. E. G.

TOWN OF NEW SHOREHAM

Collector's Sale of Estates for Taxes Due and Unpaid

THE UNDERSIGNED, Collector of Taxes for the Town of New Shoreham, for the years 1915, 1916, 1917, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction in the Town Hall in the Town of New Shoreham on the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1917, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described parcels of real estate for the levy upon which notice is hereby given or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the taxes assessed thereon for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

The sum set opposite the description of the several estates show the amount due thereon respectively for the tax for the non-payment of which each of said estates is to be sold, but not including costs thereon, and the costs and charges incident to this sale.

For a more complete and particular description of said estates, reference is hereby made and had to the records in the Town Clerk's Office of the said Town of New Shoreham.

Terms of sale cash.

A parcel of land taxed to Charles R. Sprague. Amount due \$3.00 for the years 1915, 1916.

A parcel of land taxed to Noah R. Westcott. Amount due \$12.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to William J. Lewis, Jr. G. Hough, and J. H. Redfield. Amount due \$80.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Philip A. Mott, Jr. Amount due \$24.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Philip A. Mott, Sr. Amount due \$24.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Rosina Dunn. Amount due \$12.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Rodell and Evelyn Ball. Amount due \$24.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Frank and Ida Latham. Amount due \$34.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Jeremiah M. Littlefield. Amount due \$80.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Wallace Allen and Lucinda Allen. Amount due \$12.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Lyman Lewis Littlefield. Amount due \$32.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to William N. Hall. Amount due \$27.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Lavina Latham. Amount due \$80.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Simon, A. Hall and wife. Amount due \$24.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Noel A. Mitchell. Amount due \$27.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Charles Gilbert and wife. Amount due \$4.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to George F. Allen and wife. Amount due \$24.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Aaron Perry. Amount due \$24.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Amadeus Smith. Amount due \$30.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Lemuel R. Rose and wife. Amount due \$2.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Edgar E. Rose and wife. Amount due \$2.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Nancy King. Amount due \$4.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

New Shoreham, R. I., March 22, 1917.

OLIVER C. ROSE,

Collector of Taxes,

of the Town of New Shoreham.

EVERETT A. KINGSLEY, Attorney,

Westbury, R. I.

TOWN OF NEW SHOREHAM

Collector's Sale of Estates for Taxes Due and Unpaid

THE UNDERSIGNED, Collector of taxes for the Town of New Shoreham, for the years 1915, 1916, 1917, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, in the Town Hall, in the said Town of New Shoreham, on the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described parcels of real estate for the levy upon which notice is hereby given, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the taxes assessed thereon for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

The sum set opposite the description of the several estates show the amount due thereon respectively for the tax for the non-payment of which each of said estates is to be sold, but not including costs thereon, and the costs and charges incident to this sale.

For a more complete and particular description of said estates, reference is hereby made and had to the records on file in the Town Clerk's Office of the said Town of New Shoreham.

All the estates mentioned below are sold subject to liens for unpaid taxes for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Ezra A. Rose. Amount due \$30.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Lydia Rose. Amount due \$1.50 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Philip A. Mott, Jr. Amount due \$8.00 for the year 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Philip A. Mott, Sr. Amount due \$13.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Charles Gilbert A. Amount due \$30.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Jeremiah M. Littlefield and wife. Amount due \$13.50 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Nancy King. Amount due \$1.00 for the year 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Lydia M. Tourant. Amount due \$27.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to George M. Porter. Amount due \$14.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to George H. Latham. Amount due \$8.00 for the year 1917.

A parcel of land taxed to Wm. J. Lewis, M. C. Hough & J. R. Redfield. Amount due \$14.00 for the years 1915, 1916, 1917.

Block Island, March 22, 1917.

ALMANZA J. ROSE,

Collector of Taxes

for 1915, 1916, 1917.

EVERETT A. KINGSLEY, Atty.,

Westbury, R. I.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made and executed by Sally Stevens to the Island Savings Bank, bearing date September 24, 1915, and recorded in volume 47, at page 558, A. of the Mortgage and Registry of the City of Newport, County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, there having been default in the performance of the conditions contained in said mortgage:

There will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, April 3d, A. D. 1917, at twelve o'clock noon in the premises hereinafter described in the said City of Newport, County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, all the right, title and interest of the said Sally Stevens at the time of the execution of said mortgage, in and to all that certain lot of tract of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the said City of Newport and State of Rhode Island, and bounded and described as follows: Northernly on land now or formerly of Anna Susan Allen, and on land of Ellen Halsey; Easternly on land of Barlett E. Mumford; Southernly on land of Sally Stevens, and Westernly on Francis Street, or lowest of said streets, the same may be located or described. Being the same premises conveyed to Sally Stevens by deed from Philip Stevens dated May 20, 1915.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to bid at said sale, or at any adjournment or continuance thereof.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate

To S. Anna Susan, and all other persons interested in the premises:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by the said S. Anna Susan to the Island Savings Bank, dated September 15th, 1915, and recorded with Portsmouth, R. I., Mortgage Deeds, book 2, page 381, 382, and duly assigned by said William H. H. to the Island Savings Bank, by assignment dated September 20th, 1915, and recorded with Portsmouth, R. I., Mortgage Deeds, book 2, page 471, and for breach of the conditions of said mortgage deed, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, will be sold by public auction on the premises on MONDAY, April 30th, 1917, at 2 o'clock p.m., the premises described in said mortgage deed, as follows: A certain lot or tract of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, containing eighty-eight (88) acres, more or less, situate in said Portsmouth and bounded and described as follows: Westernly by a highway called Anthony Road; Northernly by land of Charles E. and Howard W. Hathaway; Easternly by the water of the Cape, the sea, the Southwesterly and Southernly by land of Henry C. Anthony, separated therefrom by a creek; and Southwesterly by land of Luther Jones, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described, being a remaining portion of the farm devised to me under the will of my husband, William L. Susan, late of Portsmouth, deceased, testate.

Said premises will be sold subject to any and all unpaid taxes and also subject to a previous mortgage for Four Thousand (\$4000) Dollars and any accrued interest that may be thereon.

Other terms at sale.

HENRY C. ANTHONY,

Assignee and Present Holder

of said Mortgage.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SE. SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Newport, R. I., January 31st, A. D. 1917.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 238, issued out of the Superior Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1916, and returnable to the said Court April 17th, A. D. 1917, upon a judgment rendered by said Court in favor of James McCready & Co., a corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New York and doing business in the City, County and State of New York, plaintiff, and against Jeanette T. Malley, of Newport, in said County and State, defendant, I have this day at 10 minutes past 2 o'clock P. M. levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant, Jeanette T. Malley, but on the premises hereinafter described as follows: Northernly on Kay Street, northerly on land known as the Caldwell estate, southerly on land of Fay and land of Daniel S. T. Saluburne, easterly on said Saluburne Place, southerly again on acreage of Wenden Bell and land formerly of Thomas Coggeshall, be all of the said premises more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1917, at 10 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of said my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING

Deputy Sheriff.

"Meet me at Barney's."

Would enjoy a Victrola.

The Victrola is the most accomplished entertainer ever designed by man—whether for your guests, for your family or for you alone.

The variety of the Victrola's music is as wide as the world, and the purity and perfection of its tone have made it the finest musical instrument in all the world.

Let us send you a Victrola on trial free.

BARNEY'S Music Store.

140 Thames Street

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

PUBLIC HEARING.

Rhode Island Power Transmission Co.

House of Representatives, Providence, March 29, 1917.

The Committee on Communications and Transportation in Senate Bill 68 entitled "An Act to Amend and to Add to an Act, entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the Rhode Island Power Transmission Company,' passed by the General Assembly of the General Assembly, A. D. 1915, in Committee Room 201, State House, Providence on

Tuesday, April 3, 1917,

Upon the filing of the House.

DAVID J. WHITE, Chairman.

JOS. J. ROSENFIELD, Clerk.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW

THE LATEST

OVERLAND

AND

WILLYS-KNIGHT MODELS.

NEWPORT ENGINEERING WORKS

CALL AND SEE THEM.

The Savings Bank of Newport

Newport, R. I.

QUARTER DAY

Deposits made on or before Saturday, April 21, 1917, commence to draw interest from that date.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

We pay interest at 4 per cent. per annum on all amounts.

The Whole Outfit

There isn't a thing that you have been dreaming about, dear wife going-to-be, that you can't realize in this tremendous stock just as you have pictured it, and well within your purse limits.

We study your needs very carefully and we bring the new things to you this season as never before. Dream your dream out and see how happily we can work together. Our furniture is always better looking and just as good at least and it never costs more—most always less.

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225==229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

The Aetna Life Insurance Company

IS PAYING ANNUALLY OVER

FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

TO POLICY HOLDERS

DAVID J. WHITE, Manager,

1005 Turks Head Building,

Providence, R. I.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

Newport, March 21st, 1917.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of

LUCKA BARKER of full age, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

ISABEL S. MARSH,

Guardian.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Newport, March 31st, 1917.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate in Rhode Island of

CATHERINE SULLIVAN, otherwise known as Catherine A. Sullivan, of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

I have appointed Frank P. King, of Newport, Rhode Island, who addresses No. 221 Thames Street, my agent in the State of Rhode Island.

FLORENCE Y. SULLIVAN.